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DATE: Thursday, August 24, 2006

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☐	L18	rhodozyma same L16	1
☐	L17	phaffia same L16	0
☐	L16	express$5 same L15	31
☐	L15	(clone or recombinant) same L14	54
☐	L14	(gene or sequence or polynucleotide) same L13	429
☐	L13	(acetyl-CoA adj carboxylase)	1064

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

=> index bioscience medicine

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 17:34:29 ON 24 AUG 2006

71 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

=> S (acetyl-CoA (w) carboxylase)
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1 FILE ADISINSIGHT
472 FILE AGRICOLA
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1 FILE AQUALINE
36 FILE AQUASCI
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1869 FILE BIOSIS
135 FILE BIOTECHABS
135 FILE BIOTECHDS
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68 FILE CONFSCI
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3000 FILE GENBANK
141 FILE IFIPAT
37 FILES SEARCHED...
2 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
1 FILE IMSRESEARCH
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5 FILE NTIS
11 FILE OCEAN
930 FILE PASCAL
4 FILE PHAR
15 FILE PHIN
15 FILE PROMT
36 FILE PROUSDDR
2128 FILE SCISEARCH
595 FILE TOXCENTER
1090 FILE USPATFULL
162 FILE USPAT2
3 FILE VETB
29 FILE VETU
1 FILE WATER
152 FILE WPIDS
3 FILE WPIFV
152 FILE WPINDEX
3 FILE IPA
4 FILE NAPRALERT
8 FILE NLDB

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L2 QUE (ACETYL-COA (W) CARBOXYLASE)

=> d rank

F1	4377	DGENE
F2	3192	CAPLUS
F3	3000	GENBANK
F4	2128	SCISEARCH
F5	2056	MEDLINE
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F7	1291	EMBASE
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F22	152	WPINDEX
F23	144	DISSABS
F24	141	IFIPAT
F25	135	BIOTECHABS

=> file f2, f4-f15

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:36:55 ON 24 AUG 2006
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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:36:55 ON 24 AUG 2006

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 17:36:55 ON 24 AUG 2006

=> s L2
L3 16311 L2

=> S (gene or sequence or polynucleotide) (s) L3
10 FILES SEARCHED...
L4 2508 (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L3

=> S (clone or recombinant)(s) L4
L5 150 (CLONE OR RECOMBINANT)(S) L4

=> S express? (s) L5
L6 87 EXPRESS? (S) L5

=> S rhodozyma (s) L6
L7 1 RHODOZYMA (S) L6

=> S (mutat? or modif? or delet? or variant)(s) l6
L8 20 (MUTAT? OR MODIF? OR DELET? OR VARIANT)(S) L6

=> dup rem L8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9 15 DUP REM L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem L6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L10 56 DUP REM L6 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs L9 1-15

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:202488 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Acc gene
INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Tatsuo, Kanagawa, JAPAN
Ojima, Kazuyuki, Kanagawa, JAPAN
Setoguchi, Yutaka, Kanagawa, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006172372	A1	20060803
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-528847	A1	20030925 (10)
	WO 2003-EP10683		20030925
			20060210 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2002-21625	20020927

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stephen M Haracz, Bryan Cave, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10104, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3111
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a gene useful in a process to increase the microbial production of carotenoids. The carotenoids astaxanthin is distributed in a wide variety of organisms such as animals, algae and microorganisms. It has a strong antioxidation property against reactive oxygen species. Astaxanthin is used as a coloring reagent, especially in the industry of farmed fish, such as salmon, because astaxanthin imparts distinctive orange-red coloration to the animals and contributes to consumer appeal in the marketplace.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:126615 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Transgenic expression cassettes for expression of nucleic acids in the plant blooms
INVENTOR(S): Schopfer, Christel Renate, Quedlinburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Sauer, Matt, Quedlingubrg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Klebsattel, Martin, Quedlinburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Flachmann, Ralf, Quedlinburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SunGene GmbH & Co. KGaA, Gatersleben, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006107352	A1	20060518
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-524648	A1	20030730 (10)
	WO 2003-EP8394		20030730
			20050914 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2002-10238979	20020820
	DE 2002-10247599	20021011

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ, LLP, P O BOX 2207, WILMINGTON, DE, 19899, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5715
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods for the targeted transgenic expression of nucleic acid sequences in the flower of plants, and to transgenic expression cassettes and expression vectors which comprise promoters having an expression specificity for the flower of plants. The invention further relates to organisms (preferably plants) transformed with these transgenic expression cassettes or expression vectors, to cultures, parts or propagation material derived therefrom, and to the use of the same for producing human and animal foods, seeds, pharmaceuticals or fine chemicals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:146760 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Method for producing plants having modified canopy size or seedless fruit
INVENTOR(S): Kapulnik, Yoram, Carmey Yosef, ISRAEL
Ginzberg, Idit, Raanana, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The State of Israel-Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Agricultural Research Organization, Beit-Dagan, ISRAEL (non-U.S. government)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7060872	B1	20060613
	WO 2000007427		20000217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-762243		19990730 (9)
	WO 1999-IL420		19990730
			20010205 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IL 1998-125632	19980803

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kubelik, Anne
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2114
AB The inventions are methods of generating a plant having modified canopy size or having seedless fruit by transformation with a construct encoding streptavidin operably linked to a secretion signal peptide capable and selecting plants with degeneration of young leaf and/or shoot tissue or degeneration of embryonic tissue, respectively.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:233574 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) inhibitor screening assay
INVENTOR(S): Hardie, Grahame, Dundee, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005202511	A1	20050915
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-77771	A1	20050312 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-21148	20020912

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EVANS & MOLINELLI, PLLC, 6411 CHAPEL VIEW ROAD, CLIFTON, VA, 20124, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1646
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods for screening for agents that bind to and modulate the cystathionine a-synthase domains of the .gamma. subunit such as are found on AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK. Such agents which bind AMPK are candidates for use in the treatment of for example: diabetes, obesity, hyperlipidaemia and heart disease including cardiomyopathies caused by AMPK mutations.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:144275 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting genome combining mutations and optionally repeating
INVENTOR(S): Short, Jay M, Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES
Fu, Pengcheng, Lowrey Avenue, HI, UNITED STATES
Wei, Jing, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Levin, Michael, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Latterich, Martin, Montellano Terrace, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005124010	A1	20050609
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-398271	A1	20011001 (10)
	WO 2001-US31004		20011001

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-9677584	20000930
	US 2003-279702P	20010328 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 12390 EL CAMINO REAL, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130-2081, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 179
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 31 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 31291
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to the field of cellular and whole organism engineering. Specifically, this invention relates to a cellular transformation, directed evolution, and screening method for creating novel transgenic organisms having desirable properties. Thus in one aspect, this invention relates to a method of generating a transgenic organism, such as a microbe or a plant, having a plurality of traits that are diffenentially activatable.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:11029 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Methods of using crystal structure of carboxyltransferase domain of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, modulators thereof, and computer methods
INVENTOR(S): Tong, Liang, Scarsdale, NY, UNITED STATES
Zhang, Hailong, New York, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005009163	A1	20050113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-754687	A1	20040109 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-439383P	20030110 (60)
	US 2003-459464P	20030331 (60)
	US 2003-491640P	20030731 (60)
	US 2003-514636P	20031027 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP, 399 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 52 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions and crystals of the carboxyltransferase (CT) domain (the C-terminal .about.90 kDa fragment) of various acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) proteins, including yeast, mouse and human ACCs. Further, the present invention provides methods for identifying and designing compounds that can modulate ACC activity. These methods are based, in part, on the X-ray crystallographic structures of the CT domain of yeast ACC, either alone or bound to acetyl-CoA or a CT inhibitor, such as haloxyfop or diclofop or CP-640186. Thus, the present invention relates to the crystal structures of the carboxyltransferase ("CT") domain of acetyl-CoA carboxylase ("ACC"), and to the use of these structures in the design of anti-obesity compounds, anti-diabetes compounds, antibiotic compounds, herbicide compounds, and in the design of herbicide resistant plants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101228 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting genome, combining mutations, and optionally repeating
INVENTOR(S): Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004077090 A1 20040422
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-383798 A1 20030306 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-677584, filed on 30 Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-594459, filed on 14 Jun 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6605449 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-522289, filed on 9 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6358709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-498557, filed on 4 Feb 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258

NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1999-156815P 19990929 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HALE AND DORR LLP, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 37121
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An invention comprising cellular transformation, directed evolution, and screening methods for creating novel transgenic organisms having desirable properties. Thus in one aspect, this invention relates to a method of generating a transgenic organism, such as a microbe or a plant, having a plurality of traits that are differentially activatable. Also, a method of retooling genes and gene pathways by the introduction of regulatory sequences, such as promoters, that are operable in an intended host, thus conferring operability to a novel gene pathway when it is introduced into an intended host. For example a novel man-made gene pathway, generated based on microbially-derived progenitor templates, that is operable in a plant cell. Furthermore, a method of generating novel host organisms having increased expression of desirable traits, recombinant genes, and gene products.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:821108 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060824>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:207295
TITLE: Protein and DNA sequences of high-temperature resistant acetyl-CoA carboxylase gene isolated from Thermoanaerobacter tengcongensis, its recombinant expression and purification
INVENTOR(S): Bao, Qiyu; Yang, Huanming; Hu, Yongwu; Wang, Jian; Wang, Guangxin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hangzhou Huada Gene Research and Development Center, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1418957	A	20030521	CN 2001-134782	20011112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2001-134782 20011112
AB The invention provides the DNA sequence and its encoded amino acid sequence of the high-temp. resistant acetyl-CoA carboxylase gene which is cloned from Thermoanaerobacter tengcongensis. Specifically, the invention relates to the prepn. of the polypeptide having the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase by constructing the expression vector, transfecting into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, culturing, sepn., and purifn.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:160917 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>

TITLE: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase subunits
INVENTOR(S): Cahoon, Rebecca E., Webster Groves, MO, UNITED STATES
Harvell, Leslie T., Newark, DE, UNITED STATES
Kinney, Anthony J., Wilmington, DE, UNITED STATES
Tao, Yong, Newark, DE, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003110533	A1	20030612
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-188702	A1	20020703 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-303387P	20010706 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER, BARLEY MILL PLAZA 25/1128, 4417 LANCASTER PIKE, WILMINGTON, DE, 19805
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1850
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding an acetyl-CoA carboxylase BCCP subunit. The invention also relates to the construction of a recombinant DNA construct encoding all or a portion of the acetyl-CoA carboxylase BCCP subunits, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the recombinant DNA construct results in production of altered levels of the acetyl-CoA carboxylase BCCP subunits in a transformed host cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:78467 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Metastasis-associated genes
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Jeremy J.W., Fengyuan City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Yang, Pan-Chyr, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Peck, Konan, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Hong, Tse-Ming, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Yang, Shuenn-Chen, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Wu, Cheng-Wen, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003054387	A1	20030320
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-180637	A1	20020625 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-300991P	20010626 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Y. ROCKY TSAO, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2467
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Many genes are identified as being metastasis associated. Identifying and profiling of these genes expression can be used to evaluate a sample, to diagnose tumor invasive potential or metastatic development in a sample, or screen for a test compound useful in the prevention or treatment of tumor metastasis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:291078 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Polynucleotides and polypeptides derived from corn ear
INVENTOR(S): Lalgudi, Raghunath V., Clayton, MO, United States
Ito, Laura Y., Pleasanton, CA, United States
Sherman, Bradley K., Oakland, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Incyte Genomics, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6476212	B1	20021105
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-313294		19990514 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-86722P	19980526 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brusca, John S.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Moran, Marjorie A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Incyte Genomics, Inc., Murry, Lynn E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 23084
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides purified, corn ear-derived polynucleotides (cdps) which encode corn ear-derived polypeptides (CDPs). The invention also provides for the use of cdps or their complements, oligonucleotides, or fragments in methods for determining altered gene expression, to recover regulatory elements, and to follow inheritance of desirable characteristics through hybrid breeding programs. The invention further provides for vectors and host cells containing cdps for the expression of CDPs. The invention additionally provides for (i) use of isolated and purified CDPs to induce antibodies and to screen libraries of compounds and (ii) use of anti-CDP antibodies in diagnostic assays.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:190059 CABA <<LOGINID::20060824>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20023141460
TITLE: The carboxyltransferase activity of the apicoplast acetyl-CoA carboxylase of Toxoplasma gondii is the target of aryloxyphenoxypropionate inhibitors
AUTHOR: Jelenska, J.; Sirikhachornkit, A.; Haselkorn, R.; Gornicki, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Genetics and Cell Biology, University of Chicago, 920 E. 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637, USA. pg13@midway.uchicago.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (2002) Vol. 277, No. 26, pp. 23208-23215. 21 ref.
Publisher: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Inc. Bethesda
ISSN: 0021-9258
DOI: 10.1074/jbc.M200455200
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2002
AB Inhibition of growth of the apicomplexan parasite Toxoplasma gondii by aryloxyphenoxypropionate herbicides has been correlated with the inhibition of its ***acetyl*** - ***CoA*** ***carboxylase*** (ACC) by these compounds. Here, full-length and C-terminal fragments of T. gondii apicoplast ACC as well as C-terminal fragments of the cytosolic ACC were ***expressed*** in Escherichia coli. The ***recombinant*** proteins that were soluble showed the expected enzymatic activities. Yeast ***gene*** -replacement strains depending for growth on the

expressed T. gondii ACC were derived by complementation of a yeast ACC1 null ***mutation*** . In vitro and in vivo tests with aryloxyphenoxypropionates showed that the carboxyltransferase domain of the apicoplast T. gondii ACC is the target for this class of inhibitors. The cytosolic T. gondii ACC is resistant to aryloxyphenoxypropionates. Both T. gondii isozymes are resistant to cyclohexanediones, another class of inhibitors targeting the ACC of grass plastids.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:634531 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20060824>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:258038
TITLE: Analysis of the chromosome sequence of the legume symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti strain 1021
AUTHOR(S): Capela, Delphine; Barloy-Hubler, Frederique; Gouzy, Jerome; Bothe, Gordana; Ampe, Frederic; Batut, Jacques; Boistard, Pierre; Becker, Anke; Boutry, Marc; Cadieu, Edouard; Dreano, Stephane; Gloux, Stephanie; Godrie, Therese; Goffeau, Andre; Kahn, Daniel; Kiss, Erno; Lelaure, Valerie; Masuy, David; Pohl, Thomas; Portetelle, Daniel; Puhler, Alfred; Purnelle, Benedicte; Ramsperger, Ulf; Renard, Clotilde; Thebault, Patricia; Vandenbol, Micheline; Weidner, Stefan; Galibert, Francis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biologie Moleculaire des Relations Plantes-Microorganismes, Unite Mixte de Recherche (UMR) 215 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Chemin, Tolosan, F-31326, Fr.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2001), 98(17), 9877-9882
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Sinorhizobium meliloti is an .alpha.-proteobacterium that forms agronomically important N2-fixing root nodules in legumes. We report here the complete sequence of the largest constituent of its genome, a 62.7% GC-rich 3654,135-bp circular chromosome. Annotation allowed assignment of a function to 59% of the 3341 predicted protein-coding ORFs, the rest exhibiting partial, weak, or no similarity with any known sequence. Unexpectedly, the level of reiteration within this replicon is low, with only two genes duplicated with more than 90% nucleotide sequence identity, transposon elements accounting for 2.2% of the sequence, and a few hundred short repeated palindromic motifs (RIME1, RIME2, and C) widespread over the chromosome. Three regions with a significantly lower GC content are most likely of external origin. Detailed annotation revealed that this replicon contains all housekeeping genes except two essential genes that are located on pSymB. Amino acid/peptide transport and degrdn. and sugar metab. appear as two major features of the S. meliloti chromosome. The presence in this replicon of a large no. of nucleotide cyclases with a peculiar structure, as well as of genes homologous to virulence determinants of animal and plant pathogens, opens perspectives in the study of this bacterium both as a free-living soil microorganism and as a plant symbiont.
REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:37376633 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Cloning of Human Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase .beta. Promoter and Its Regulation by Muscle Regulatory Factors
AUTHOR: Lee J.-J.; Moon Y.-A.; Ha J.-H.; Yoon D.-J.; Ahn Y.-H.; Kim K.-S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: K.-S. Kim, Dept. of Biochem. and Molec. Biology, Institute of Genetic Science, Yonsei Univ. College of Medicine, 134 Shinchon-dong Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, 120-752, South Korea.
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SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (26 JAN 2001), 276/4 (2576-2585), 37 reference(s)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:37376633 BIOTECHNO <<LOGINID::20060824>>
AB The 280-kDa .beta.-isoform of ***acetyl*** - ***CoA*** ***carboxylase*** (ACC.beta.) is predominantly ***expressed*** in heart and skeletal muscle, whereas the 265-kDa .alpha.-isoform (ACC.alpha.) is the major ACC in lipogenic tissues. The ACC.beta. promoter showed myoblast-specific promoter activity and was strongly induced by MyoD in NIH3T3 cells. Serial ***deletions*** of the promoter revealed that MyoD acts on the E-boxes located at positions -498 to -403 and on the proximal region including the 5'-untranslated region. Destruction of the E-boxes at positions -498 to -403 by site-directed mutagenesis resulted in a significant decrease of MyoD responsiveness. The "TGAAA" at -32 to -28 and the region around the transcription start site play important roles in basal transcription, probably as a TATA box and an Inr element, respectively. ***Mutations*** of another E-box at -14 to -9 and a "GCCTGTCA" ***sequence*** at +17 to +24 drastically decreased the MyoD responsiveness. The novel cis-element GCCTGTCA was preferentially bound by MyoD homodimer in EMSA and conferred MyoD responsiveness to a luciferase reporter, which was repressed by the overexpression of E12. This finding is unique since activation via E-boxes is mediated by heterodimers of MyoD and E-proteins. We screened a human skeletal muscle cDNA library to isolate clones ***expressing*** proteins that bind to the region around the GCCTGTCA (+8 to +27) ***sequence*** , and isolated Myf4 and Myf6 cDNAs. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay showed that ***recombinant*** Myf4 and Myf6 bind to this novel cis-element. Moreover, transient ***expression*** of Myf6 induced significant activation on the ACC.beta. promoter or an artificial promoter harboring this novel cis-element. These findings suggest that muscle regulatory factors, such as MyoD, Myf4, and Myf6, contribute to the muscle-specific ***expression*** of ACC.beta. via E-boxes and the novel cis-element GCCTGTCA.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 15 Elsevier BIOBASE COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995065933 ESBIOBASE <<LOGINID::20060824>>
TITLE: Catalytic subunits of the porcine and rat 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase are members of the SNF1 protein kinase family
AUTHOR: Gao G.; Widmer J.; Stapleton D.; Teh T.; Cox T.; Kemp B.E.; Witters L.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L.A. Witters, Endocrine-Metabolism Division, Dartmouth Medical School, Remsen 322, Hanover, NH 03755-3833, United States.
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, (1995), 1266/1 (73-82)
CODEN: BAMRDP ISSN: 0167-4889
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) regulates the fatty acid and sterol synthesizing pathways via phosphorylation of ***acetyl*** - ***CoA*** ***carboxylase*** and HMG-CoA reductase, respectively. Highly purified kinase from porcine liver contains three apparent subunits of molecular mass 63 kDa, 40 kDa and 38 kDa. Peptide sequencing of the 63 kDa protein (AMPK63(cat)) revealed that this polypeptide is the catalytic subunit of the kinase. Porcine peptide sequences were used to ***clone*** by RT-PCR partial length cDNAs for the catalytic domains of the porcine AMPK63(cat) and its rat homolog, which were virtually identical in deduced amino acid ***sequence*** . Screening of a rat liver cDNA library with these partial length cDNAs and with degenerate oligonucleotides yielded several unique clones, some of which had a 142 bp ***deletion*** in the catalytic domain of the kinase. A consensus full-length ***sequence*** with a 1.7 kb open reading frame has been

constructed from overlapping library and PCR-derived clones. A large mRNA for rat AMPK63(cat) (8.5 kb) is ***expressed*** in nearly all rat tissues, with highest levels detectable in heart and skeletal muscle. Using PCR, the presence of two mRNA species with or without the 142 bp ***deletion*** in the catalytic domain was noted in all rat tissues examined. Comparison of the deduced protein ***sequence*** of AMPK63(cat) reveals highly conserved homologies in both the catalytic and non-catalytic domains to several members of the SNF1 kinase family, including kinases from Arabidopsis, barley, rye, and S. cerevisiae, as well as to other mammalian kinases and to a C. elegans kinase. The high evolutionary conservation of both kinase structure and function (metabolite sensing) coupled with their pattern of tissue/organism ***expression*** suggest that the mammalian members of this kinase family likely play wider roles than the regulation of cellular lipid metabolism.

=> d his

L2 QUE (ACETYL-COA (W) CARBOXYLASE)

L3 16311 S L2
L4 2508 S (GENE OR SEQUENCE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE) (S) L3
L5 150 S (CLONE OR RECOMBINANT)(S) L4
L6 87 S EXPRESS? (S) L5
L7 1 S RHODOZYMA (S) L6
L8 20 S (MUTAT? OR MODIF? OR DELET? OR VARIANT)(S) L6
L9 15 DUP REM L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 56 DUP REM L6 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> log y

NiceZyme View of ENZYME: EC 6.4.1.2

Official Name

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase.

Reaction catalysed

ATP + acetyl-CoA + HCO(3)(-) <=> ADP + phosphate + malonyl-CoA

Cofactor(s)

Biotin.

Comment(s)

Also catalyzes transcarboxylation; the plant enzyme also carboxylates propanoyl-CoA and butanoyl-CoA.

Cross-references

Biochemical Pathways; map number(s)	F7
PROSITE	PDOC00167 ; PDOC00676
BRENDA	6.4.1.2
PUMA2	6.4.1.2
PRIAM enzyme-specific profiles	6.4.1.2
Kyoto University LIGAND chemical database	6.4.1.2
IUBMB Enzyme Nomenclature	6.4.1.2
IntEnz	6.4.1.2
MEDLINE	Find literature relating to 6.4.1.2
MetaCyc	6.4.1.2

Q8U9U5, ACCA_AGRT5; Q8YLL3, ACCA_ANASP; P46316, ACCA_ANTSP;
O67260, ACCA_AQUAE; Q5P2J0, ACCA_AZOSE; Q81KY9, ACCA_BACAN;
Q817F2, ACCA_BACCR; Q633J7, ACCA_BACCZ; Q9K842, ACCA_BACHD;
Q6HCT2, ACCA_BACHK; Q65G81, ACCA_BACLD; Q5WEF5, ACCA_BACSK;
O34847, ACCA_BACSU; Q7VRD0, ACCA_BLOFL; Q493B6, ACCA_BLOPB;
Q7WLK8, ACCA_BORBR; Q7W860, ACCA_BORPA; Q7VX94, ACCA_BORPE;
Q57AM5, ACCA_BRUAB; Q8YJP3, ACCA_BRUME; Q8FY57, ACCA_BRUSU;
Q62J39, ACCA_BURMA; Q63ST0, ACCA_BURPS; Q9PI62, ACCA_CAMJE;
Q5HW21, ACCA_CAMJR; Q3ACZ7, ACCA_CARHZ; Q9A448, ACCA_CAUCR;

KEGG ENZYME: 6.4.1.2

Help

Entry	EC 6.4.1.2 Enzyme
Name	acetyl-CoA carboxylase; acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase
Class	Ligases Forming carbon-carbon bonds
Sysname	acetyl-CoA:carbon-dioxide ligase (ADP-forming)
Reaction	ATP + acetyl-CoA + HCO3- = ADP + phosphate + malonyl-CoA [RN:R00742 R04386]
Substrate	ATP [CPD:C00002]; acetyl-CoA [CPD:C00024]; HCO3- [CPD:C00288]
Product	ADP [CPD:C00008]; phosphate [CPD:C00009]; malonyl-CoA [CPD:C00083]
Cofactor	Biotin [CPD:C00120]
Inhibitor	(RS)-2-[4-(3-Chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy]-propion ic acid [CPD:C04871]
Comment	A biotinyl-protein. Also catalyses transcarboxylation; the plant enzyme also carboxylates propanonyl-CoA and butanoyl-CoA.
Pathway	PATH: map00061 Fatty acid biosynthesis PATH: map00253 Tetracycline biosynthesis PATH: map00620 Pyruvate metabolism PATH: map00640 Propanoate metabolism PATH: map04910 Insulin signaling pathway
Ortholog	KO: K01961 acetyl-CoA carboxylase KO: K01962 acetyl-CoA carboxylase carboxyl transferase subunit alpha KO: K01963 acetyl-CoA carboxylase carboxyl transferase subunit beta
Genes	HSA: 31(ACACA) 32(ACACB) MMU: 100705(Acacb) 107476(Acaca) RNO: 116719(Acacb) 60581(Acaca) BTA: 281590(ACACA) DME: CG11198-PA(CG11198) ATH: At1g36160(F5J5.21) At1g36180(F15C21.2) At2g38040(T8P21.5) CME: CMM188C SCE: YNR016C(ACC1) AGO: AAR071W(AAR071Wp) CAL: orf19.7466(ACC1) SPO: SPAC56E4.04c(cut6) CNE: CNF02180 DDI: DDB0230067(accA) PFA: PF14_0664 CPV: cgd8_3680